where all the articles are in confusion, or rather where every article is incapable, even by the greatest pains, of being arranged with any other. But we find nature, instead, full of an order which can be observed by man. By .means of common points of resemblance, the objects can be grouped and classified for the assistance of the memory and for the practical purposes of experience. Here, again, let us remark the wonderful adaptation of mind to matter. The human mind is so constituted as to be able and disposed to observe relations, and especially resemblances, and so to group objects into classes by means of these relations. There is thus, on the one hand, a tendency in the human mind to arrange and classify; and., on the other hand, the objects around us ha^e multiplied relations one towards another, affording befitting exercise for the intellectual faculty, and enabling it to dispose all individual substances into a series of groups, and to connect all nature in one sublime system. It may be interesting to trace this ordination and subordination, and to observe how it prevails most in those natural objects with which man is most intimately connected, and on which his welfare specially depends.

We set out with the remark, that ORDER proceeds from INTELLIGENCE and is suited to INTELLIGENCE. The illustrations of this principle might, if we do not mistake, furnish an argument in favour of the existence of a Supreme Intelligence, of a different kind from that derived from the mere adaptation of parts.

We enter a well-arranged shop, and we find all the articles in order. It is a stationer's shop, and we find the paper assorted in slips, each containing a certain number of sheets, and these again into bundles, each containing a known quantity of slips. It is an illustration of order in respect of NUMBER.

In the same shop there are illustrations of order in respect of FORM or FIGURE ; for the sheets placed together have all the same shape. Or, we enter a tea or a sugar warehouse, and find all the chests or barrels containing the same quantity of the article by weight or measure. Or, we inspect a skilfully cultivated farm, and find all the ridges of the same width and of a similar slope. In the regular methods prescribed to his workmen by every intelligent master, we observe an order in respect of TIME. These are illustrations of ORDBB which cannot proceed from chance or